put so high as to insure their going to prison. Of course the Alderman compiled, and ordered them to and bail in \$5,000 and \$7.000. He even spoke of \$9,000! And all this, although he held Mr. Williamson, the white confederate of these colored prisoners, (as is alleged by the prosecution.)

in only \$2,000. The five prisoners are now in strict confinement in the county jail. District-Attorney Vandike and Mr. Webster showed herculean energy in running down and shutting up these poor friendless ne-grees. And no wonder-for the one is the servitor of the meanest administration, Tyler's hardly excepted, that ever trifled with the scutiments and decencies of a great people, and the other is an ap-plicant for and recipient of the favors of its new Court of Claims. But think of three lawyers (for the Alderman is one too), distorting a generous attempt to confer freedom upon a weman and her children, already free in law by her late master's act, into a highway robbery! We have Fouquier Tinvilles in this most imperfect and unfinished re-

A fatality attends the District-Attorneys here. Ashmead, Fillmore's man, stultified himself by imi-tating old Kelynge, and making treason out of a mere fight. Vandyke has descended from treason to robbery, but even in this has contrived to make

himself ridiculous. As for the Alderman, he will be more especially sttended to when he is sued and indicted for the high misdemeanor of willfully, maliciously and op-pressively demanding excessive ball. How it disgraces the administration of Justice, that a petty squireling should prostitute his office and its power into a means of indulging a barbarian prejudice against negroes and Abolitionists. And yet the brutal ignorance and antipathies that disfigure so large a part of our society here applaud this man Freeman! Well, we are ashamed of the barbarities of our semi-civilized ancestors; it is certain that our posterity will be ashamed of this genera-

tion. R. R.
**These men were afterward brought before Judge Kelly on a writ of habeas corpus, and the matter pu into a more tolerable form, as was yesterday reported in our columns.

FROM WESTERN MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. MAPLE RIVER, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

In my last I stated briefly the situation of affairs here, in relation to a treaty made with the Winnebago Indians on the 4th of March last, the location they had made, and the prospect of being driven from our claims, which a large number of us had made last Fall consequently, prior to the making of sail treaty. About the 1st of May last, Mr. Fletcher (Indian Agent) and a delegation of Winnebago chiefs and warriors, came here for the purpose of making a selection of nine fownships of land, which they claimed as being granted to them by

Congress for a permanent home.

They made their selection, and in doing so, have included a large number of settlers. Mr. Fletcher teld us that, according to his oath of office, he was in duty bound to make as good a selection as possible. Consequently, he took the heart of Blue Earth Co., as also a portion of Tascur. Mr. Fletcher tried to console us by saying that when he came on with "his Indians" he would pay us well for our improvements, but since he has come

on he does not so much as mention pay.

We came on here under the provisions of a law of Congress, passed August, 1854, and conse-quently thought ourselves protected by it. To be deprived of our homes, which have cost us more than double the value of the labor we have been able to bestow upon them, at the mere appraisal of said labor, seems unjust in the extreme.

I am teld that the agent has said that he will not pay us "d-d cent." Thus leaving us to either abandon our homes without the slightest compensation for them, or remain in the midst of most drunken, gambling, treacherous and lewd

a most drunken, gambing, treacherous and lewel tribe of Western Indians.

If such be our ultimate alternative, which shall we choose? Either appears desperate! If we choose the first, it will be our ruin, as the most of and religious institutions, placed in the midst of the most demoralizing influence the world affords, they will degenerate and become lower in a moral point of view than the Aboriginees themselves.

JAMES L. CAMP.

FROM CANADA WEST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., July 21, 1855. I thought it might be interesting to some of your numerous readers to hear from these faroff regions, hitherto supposed to be quite beyond the pale of civilization. The opening of the Oatario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad has awakened unwonted echoes in these solitudes, and the shrick of the locomotive and the ax of the woodman have replaced the hooting of the owl and the tap of the woodpecker. This road, which extends from Toronto on Lake Ontario to this place, at the head of Georgiene Bay, is destined to become, or rather has become, an important link in the great chain of Western travel, especially that branch of it extending to Superior and the upper lakes. It is 94 miles long, very straight, with no heavy grades, and extends through a country which for about fifty miles is partially cleared and very fertile, the latter part being an almost unbroken wilderness. At Collingwood there is a connection with steamers running to all the ports on the upper lakes and to Lake Superior. The road appears to be well managed. Superior. The road appears to be wen managed.
The rate of speed, notwithstanding rather protracted stoppages at the several stations, will com pare favorably with our own roads, and the conductors are models of politeness and civility. In-deed, I think it would contribute not a little to the pleasure of travel on some of our roads, if the directors would import a little of this article in the

original packages." the cultivated portion of the dis-The crops in the cultivated portion of the dis-trict through which the road runs look extremely well. The wheat, though not quite so forward as with us, is stout and well filled, and there is no complaint of the weevil, blight or rust. Oats, potatoes and peas could not be in better condition There is an abundance of excellent pine lumber all along this road, now for the first time rendered accessible. This, with the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty, has had the effect to increase the value of lands wenderfully all along the road and far into the interior. This value as at present rated is clearly speculative and fictitious, and disappoint destined to be the only fruit of many a

bright hope and airy dream. The speculative mania seems to have concentrated all its force at this place—the northern terminus of the road. Here one year ago all was one dense unbroken forest. The hut of the Indian alone stood on these shores, whose bright waters were coxscious of no heavier burden than his Now the forest has been leveled in long lanes crossing each other at right angles in incipient Fifth-avs. and Fourteenth-sts.; many of the squares near the shore have been cleared and some forty or fifty houses planted down amid the charred stumps. The Company have built two large depots and a commodious warehouse, and are extending a pier into the bay some 2,000 feet, to serve as a breakwater and to protect the harbor. The land here cost a dollar and a half an acre two years ago. It is now being sold in lots at two and three thousand dollars an acre. An idea seems to prevail that it is to prove a second Chicago, but nothing could be more fallacious. For six months at least of the year it will be shut in

southerly direction, while Chicago is the trade center of a fertile continent almost. We witnessed the process of curing the white-fish and trout which abound in these lakes and are

on all sides but one, by impenetrable ice. The country around it is a wilderness, and even when cleared, will find the outlet for its trade in a more

taken in great quantities here. They are caught with "gill-nets," like the shad in the North River, and are deposited in large piles in shanties built over the water near the shore. A man stands by a table with a knife; seizing a fish by the middle, e decapitates it, splits it down the back, removes the entrails, and casts it into a barrel of water on the opposite side of the table, and turns to repeat the process with another. At the barrel stands a man with a three pronged pitch fork plunges it into the fish as they are cast into the barrel, squaddles them about to remove the blood, and then pitches them pen another table to the salter and packer. This latter takes them from the table one by one and plunges them into a barrel of fine salt, covering them all over with it, as is sometimes done by cooks to prepare them for frying, and then packs them in layers in a barrel, covering each layer with salt. In this way the salting and packing of a barrel of fish occupy but a few minutes. A barrel centains 200 pounds, and is sold here for \$8

The fish average some eight or ten pounds apiece. Strolling along the shore in the afternoon, we observed a party of Indians, (large numbers of whom still inhabit the vicioity,) approaching in a cance. The frail bark contained no less than six persons, four men and two half-grown boys, and it was a wonder to us how they could prevent it from upsetting and depositing them all in the lake. We hailed them and they came ashore. They had caught and dressed a large sturgeon, and were proceeding to the town to dispose of it. They could not speak English, and we could not therefore nicate with them. We afterward saw them perambulating the town in pairs, with pieces of sturgeon suspended upon a pole between them. It did not seem to find a very ready sale. J. F. C.

GOV. REEDER'S VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Kepresentatives of the Territory of Kansas:

I return to your House, in which they originated, the bill entitled "An Act to Prevent the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors and Games of Chance within one nile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in the Territory of Kansas," and the bill entitled "An Act to camblish a Ferry at the town of Atchison, in "Kansas Territory," without my approval. I see nothing in the bills themselves to prevent my sanction of them, and my reseons for disapproval have been doubtless anticipated by you as necessarily resulting from the opinions expressed in my message of

the 8th inst.

The question is of the powers of the Legislature, and whether the Legislature is now in session at a place recognized as a seat of government where the business of legislation can be legally or legitimately carried on. The creation of a seat of government in any case, by competent authority, carries with it a necessary and unavoidable implication from the meaning and force of the term that the laws which are to be passed for the government of the State or Territory shall be there enacted, and therefore makes it the clear duty of the Legislature to perform their functions at that place. Legislature to perform their functions at that place.
It can have no other object or purpose, and we cannot for a moment suppose that the authority which creates a seat of government contemplated that all the acts and powers of government might be performed and exercised as well at any other place. It clearly means that the enactment of laws, which is the highest and most important function of governmental power, should be exercised at that place and

This proposition is so plain that it will probably not be controverted, and its correctness seems to be admired by the Legislative Assembly in the fact of the passage by them of an act constituting this the seat of government before they would remove here from the place at which they were convened. Were that act place at which they were convened. Were that act valid and within the powers of the Territorial Legisla-ture the question could not arise. To its validity however I cannot give my assent, and I propsse now

however I cannot give my assent, and I propose how to state my reasons for that opinion.

The whole Territorial government is brought into existence by the act of Congress passed May 31, 1854, and so it we must look for the limit and extent of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive powers. The 22d section provides that the Legislative power and authority "of said Territory shall be vested in the Government of the Congress of ceeds to declare how the Assembly shall be consistented, and the first assembly elected; and at the close we find the following language: "The persons thus "elected shall meet at such place and on such day as "the Governor shall appoint; but hereafter the time, "place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts of the sentation in the several counties or districts of the Council and House of Representatives according to the number of qualified voters shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly. It will thus be seen, that although Congress gives to be Legislature the power to determine the time when a Assembly shall thereafter meet, they do not confer out to first the place. We will see on further seen to first the place.

ower to fix the place. We will see on further exam nation, the reason for this, and that Congress choos etsin and exercise this power themselves.

By the 26th section it provides, "That the legisla-tive power of said Territory shall extend to all right-ful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this

By the 31st section it is provided, "That the seat of Government of said Territory is hereby located tempo-rarily at Fort Leavenworth," and further provision is made for the occupation of buildings not needed for

military purposes.

By the appropriation bill passed August 5, 1854, section 6, Congress enacted—That in the event that the Secretary of War shall deem it inconsistent with the interests of the military service to furnish a sufficient portion of the military buildings at Fort Leavenworth for the use of the Territorial Government of Kaneas, the sum of \$25,000 shall be, and in that con-

Kansas, the sum of \$25,000 shall be, and in that contingency, is hereby appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of said Territory.

It is worthy of note here, although not precisely a legal argument upon the construction of these acts, that within a few days before the passage of the last recited act. Congress refused to make the appropriation, coupled with a clause repealing the section which fixed the temporary seat of Government at Fort Leavenworth. It is enough, however, to know that they did not repeal it. The appropriation was made, leavind not repeal it. The appropriation was made, leaving that section in full force.

On the 3d day of March, 1855, Congress made a far-

the proviso that said money every part thereof, or any portion of the money heretofore appropriated for this purpose, shall not be expended until the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law, the permanent

purpose, shall not be expended until the Legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law, the permanent seat of Government.

This last enactment conclusively establishes two points. First, that the Legi-lature have the power to fix the permanent seat of Government as contradisting nished from a temporary one; and second, that no part of the appropriation is to be expended at the temporary seat of Government which Congress persisted on keeping at Fort Leavenworth.

Thus stood the legislation of Congress when the Legislative Assembly was convened. The Executive was vested with power to designate the place where they should first meet. Congress had themselves fixed a temporary seat of Government at which the Legislature could meet, in case they should leave the first place of meeting, or in case a second Legislature should convene before the permanent seat of Government was fixed. And the Legislature were authorized to fix a permanent seat of Government where the appropriations were to be expended.

This latter power they may at any time exercise, but the two former they clearly cannot, unless they have power to repeal and overrule an act of Congress.

The only authority under which the Legislative Assembly are si ting at the Shawnee Manual Labot School, is an act of their own, passed on the 6th inst., at the place where they were convened by the Executive, eatified "An Act to remove the Seat of Government ment temporarily at the Shawnee Manual Labot School in the Territory of Kausas."

At the place where they were first convened, the Legislature could undoubtedly have fixed the permanent.

"School in the Territory of Kausas."

At the place where they were first convened, the Legislature could undoubtedly have fixed the permanul seat of government where the appropriation could have been expended, and adjourned at once to such place: or if they choose to delay acting upon that measure, they could in the mean time have adjourned to the temporary seat of Government which Congress had established, but it is impossible for one to perceive how they can establish a temporary seat of Government at a different place from that at which Congress has said it should be, without such a conflict as to render the Legislature actually void.

has said it sheld be, without such a condict as to rea-der the Legislature actually void.

We find in the organic act many instances of legisla-tion which were intended only to be provisional; and intended to last only until the subject to which they telate should with the hands of the Legislature—such as the qualifications of electors—times and places of courts—defining of districts—appointments of officers, &c., but in each of these cases the power to change the provisions of the organic act, is expressly given, while in regard to the temporary seat of government

It is not given.

Indeed, in view of the fact that Congress has not included this on the provisional legislation—that in speaking of the day and place for all meetings of the Legislature after the first, they give power to the Legislature to fix the day but not the place—that the only rower given to the Legislature in reference to the seat ower given to the Legislature in reference to the seat of Government, is the power to fix the permanent place where the appropriation shall be expended, and the restriction of legislation to matters consistent with the

organic act, all concur to prove that a c act of the territorial Legislature, creating a temporary seat of Government is unauthorized and void.

Did the Legislature possess general powers, and not trammeled as they are by the restriction of constitution, with the organic act, their power to change the set of Government at pleasure could not be doubted. As it is, if they can contravene the list section. I see as reason why they may not equally as well pass laws in conflict with any other provision which the bill contains.

It seems to be plain that the Legislature are now in ession, so far as the place is concerned, in contraven-on of the Act of Con, rese, and where they have no

tion of the Act of Con ress, and where they have no right to sit, and can make no valid legislation. Entertaining these views, I can give no sanction to any bill that may be passed; and if my reasons are not satisfactory to the Legislative A-sembly, it follows that we must not independent of each other.

The necessary embarra-sment consequent upon this difference of opinion between the Legislative Assembly and the Executive will be of so grave a character and so desirable to avoid, if possible, that I have most carriestly scratinized the grounds of my opinion and sought for all the arguments against it with diligent care and a willingness to be convinced, but I am constrained to say that reflection and examination only serve to rivet upon my mind more and more strongly

serve to rivet upon my mind more and more strongly the conviction of its correctness.

If I am right in these opinions, and our Territory shall derive no fruits from the meeting of the present Legislative Assembly, I shall at least have the satisfaction of recollecting that I called the attention of the Assembly to the point before they removed, and that the responsibility, therefore, rests not on the Executive, A. H. REEDER.

Shownee Meth. Mission, July 21, 1655. A similar message was sent to the Connell, returning a bill that originated in that body.

Immediately after the veto was read the Legislature adjourned till Monday at noon.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Fifteen years ago that tract of land adjoining Brooklyn known as Gowanus Hights was the wild and unbroken home of the birds and animals of the forest, and was rarely visited except by the sportsman or the admirer of the rude and picturesque in nature. From its elevated summit a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained, comprising the shores, citics, islands, towns and villages of the Hudson, the Sound and the Atlantic, from the glades of Weehawken to the broad beach at Rockaway. The pine and hemlock flourished in luxuriance among the rocks and tangled shrubbery which overspread its surface, and here was as little evidence of its proximity to the metropolis as might be expected among the sierras and prairies of the far South-West. At that time, Brooklyn, as compared with its present extent, was but an insignificant town, although giving promise of a future greatness which it has since more than realized. But with the lapse of years its streets and environs changed wonderfully in appearance. Private dwellings and public buildings of taste and costliness were erected; enterprise found a definite path for capital, and by its means the City of the Living became greater and more populous; and in the meantime the hills of Gowanus were leveled and cultivated, the massive rocks removed, the rugged frowns of Nature smoothed into dimpling smiles, and there arose myriads of monuments in Grecian, Gothic and Egyptivn architecture, to mark and beautify the City of the Dead.

THE FIRST INTERMENT. On the 5th of September, 1840, the first funeral procession entered Greenwood. The deceased was a oung German woman named Sarah Hanna, and her grave may yet be distinguished on the Tour, though e inscription on her tomostone has been partly effaced by the action of time. The old Superintendent of the Cemetery remembers very distinctly the scene of that first interment.

"Everything was very different in those days from what you see now," he said; "there were no broad, substantial roads underlaid with stones and bordered in the declivities with paved gutters, no commodious and inviting footpaths winding round every hill and dell; the work of improvement had scarcely been commenced, and things remained the same as before the fence had been erected, except that a few of the trees and rocks had been cleared away and one narlow pathway was laid out, which was afterward widened and is now called the Tour. There were but two mourners to that funeral cortege—the youthful husband and little child of the decensed. But he sincerity of their grief was more impressive than the most vain-glorious manifestation of the selfishness of pride and wealth. It was evident that the sense of duty to his child alone supported the man in his affliction. There were no tears, no lamentations: to outward appearances his manner was perfectly calm. But there was a glassy look in his eyes, and the color of his face resembled dead ashes. Besides, when the first shovelfull of clay rattled upon the rude coffin in its cell, you could perceive his breast swell like a great tide of anguish, and his body trembled as if all its nerves were unstrung. There were no other symptoms of grief, bowever, and afterward he left the grounds quite calmly.

"And did he ever return?" 'Yes, I afterward met him once or twice, but his face had become so emaciated that I scarcely recognized him. He usually spent a few hours at the grave of his wife, and then went away as silently as he came. I suppose extreme poverty rendered his sufferings nore poignant, for I could read in his appearance that he was miserably poor. Finally, however, his visits ceased, and I felt satisfied that he had joined his wife, although it was probable his remains occupied a more owly burial-ground."

Such were the humble though to us affecting particulars of the first act of sepulture in Greenwood. But how many a similar scene have those insensate trees and monuments beheld since then !

A BRIEF HISTORY OF GREENWOOD. Before entering further into a description of those scenes and improvements which have combined to beautify this cemetery, a brief glance at its origin and progress may not prove uninteresting. To a work on this subject by Mr. Cleaveland, published in 1852, we are indebted for much useful information, as likewise to the last report of J. A. Perry, Secretary and Controller of the institution.

The successful establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery, in the vicinity of Boston, first suggested to the late Jonathan Goodhue the project of a rural bury-ing-ground in Brooklyn. That philanthropic gentleman, in his frequent rides over what is now called Greenwood, often conversed with his friend Stephen Whitney on the remarkable fitness of the grounds for the purposes of interment. It was not, however, un til 1837 that any actual steps were taken. The perone through whose united agency the first act of incorporation was applied for were David B. Douglass,

A. 6. Hammond, G. G. Van Wageaen, Frederic Marquand, Henry E. Pierrepont, Pliny Freeman and Joseph A. Perry. The next nessure of importance was that of selecting the ground. The manner in which this was done is explained to us by Major Douglass in the first published statement made by the

"The particular location of the Cemetery precine was the result of a minute professional reconnoissance instituted scon after the passage of the first law. It embraced the entire range of hills, from near Bedford to near Yellow Hook, a distance of about four miles, was conducted with great quietness, without reference was conducted or exparte interests, and had no object the writer may affirm with confidence) but to ascertain the writer may affirm with confidence) but to ascertain the best possible location for the purpose within these limits. The site of the Cemntery as now located was the first chosen, in conformity with this principle. Judge Hammond, one of the Commissioners for laying out the city, and Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont of Brooklyn, were the only persons associated with or consulted by the writer while presecuting these inquiries. These gentlemen were commissioners under the law, and among the most setive and disinterested in promoting its object; and to the latter particularly, the writer its object; and to the latter particularly, the writer and the public are much indebted for his zealous and effective cooperation in the subsequent negotiations

with the land proprietors."

Greenwood became a chartered institution in 1838. Its location, as we have seen was the result of a careful and extensive survey of the entire vicinity of New-York. The enterprize, after a brief period of hard struggle, was at length placed upon a firm foundation, and the Cemtery was thrown open for interments in 1840. From that time its history has been one of unnterrupted progress. The original inclosure of one

hundred and seventy-five acres has swelled by successive additions on the west and south to its present dimensions of three bundred and sixty acres. Substantial roads furnish at all seasons a hard and pleasant carriage path of many miles, and conduct the visitor to every part of the Cemetery. The various avenues in the grounds, exclusive of paths, extend a bout twenty miles. The work of grading involved an armense amount of labor, and has been presecuted with a constant regard both to beauty and utility. Arrangements have been completed for forcing the water of Sylvan Lake into an elevated reservoir, whence it is conveyed by pipes to different parts of the ground to be used in irrigation, and for the supply of fountains. In addition to the original entrance, with its small rustic lodge and bell-tower, a second has been opened on the southern side from Martense'slane, and still more recently, a third, at the south-

western angle of the inclosure. Up to the 17th of July the whole number of interterments in Greenwood was forty two thousand threehundred and thirty. There were then nine thousand three hundred lot-owners, and it would be difficult to make anything like an accurate estimate of the vast amount which the proprietors have expended in improving and beautifying their arounds. Nearly five housand plots have been surrounded with fences of iron, and about five hundred tembs constructed of massive stone work. With the results of the experiment thus far, as exhibited in the improvements of the Comstery and in its daily management, the community for whose benefit it was designed seems to be more than satisfied Indeed, it may well be questioned whether anywhere else, or ever before, a place of burial has awakened an interest so deep and wide—an interest evinced not only by the rapidly increasing demand for lots and graves, but by the thronging thous-

ands who daily visit the spot. This statistic sketch, of necessity imperfect, is at least sufficient to demonstrate the successful progress of Greenwood; and having thus adverted to the more details of its history, we propose in a future article to offer a brief description of the menuments which ornament it, and of the memories by which it is sanctified.

CRICKET.

PATERSON VS. NEWARK CLUB. These two New-Jersey Clubs played their return match at Paterson yesterday, and after a hard day's play Newark came off victorious by 3 runs and 3 wickets. As will be seen by the score the innings were very small-the first innings of the Paterson was played in 30 minutes with only 8 overs. The Newark were disppointed in two of their best players, Hedges and J. Elveason, and on the contra side the Paterson missed Rose, Parkins and Buohanan. The latter ought to have played; his fielding and batting would undoubtedly have much charged the score The weather was very dull all day, but the rain held iff till the match was over. Among the large company on the ground we noticed several members of the St. George and New-York Clubs, and the Vice-President of the latter stood umpire for the Newark Club, Mr. Shaw for the Paterson

First Innings. Second Innings. Total..... NEWARK CLUB. Second Innings. To-First Innings. Second Server c. Plerson b. Pilk. 2. Perd c. Hincheliffe b. Pilk Byes, 4; Wide balls, 4... 8 Byes, 2; Wide, 8.....10 On Friday the married and single of St. George play match at Hobeken, and on Monday it is expected a

grand match will be played at Albany between the best Eleven of the New-York Clubs and Eleven picked men from the Albany and Utica Clubs.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

There is a loud complaining of injury to wheat, rye, oats and grass, from the continued days of warm weather and showers. It seems that the same kind of weather that we have had here has extended through this State and several west of us.

We annex a letter from Somerset, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 25. The writer says:

"Rain commenced falling on the 23d inst. about 2 o'clock A. M., wind light, E. and S. E.; warm during o clock A. M., wind light, E. and S. E.; warm during the day. Wheat fully saturated and sprouted on the 24th: sprouts from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch in length at this time, viz: 25th, 10 \(\circ \) clock A. M. In this county one-half the wheat is standing in field uneut, one-fourth is cut and put up as it should be, one-fourth is set up "two and twe" and is growing as bad as the standing wheat

wheat.

"There is no prospect of cutting wheat to-day; it is cloudy and warm. Ruin stares the poor debtor full in the face. Bread will be cheap or dear according to quality. Let us know through The Tribuse how extensive the storm has been in the latitude of Michigan. Respectfully, yours, Jso. McKstour." Very well; here is a letter dated Spring Valley,

Ohio, July 86, 1855, which says: We are having a good deal of rain in this portion of thio, and many farmers are delayed in harvesting on at secount. The wheat harvest, though very bounthat secount. The wheat harvest, though very boun-tiful, is in many portions being much injured by the wet weather, and many fields that are cut are now standing in shocks, being too wet to house, and the grain is commencing to sprout. The onts harvest is going on by spells; the wind and rain have beat down whole fields, and many farmers are using seythes in-stend of cradles. However, if we should have a week or so of dry weather, the proceeds would be a fair average.

average.

In consideration of the high prices of grain last Win and even at the present time, and the scarcity of dof all kinds for stock, the present harvest is looked with increased interest. We are sure of having oneh to live on next Winter, at least. Wheat has to with increased interest. We are sure of having erough to live on next Winter, at least. Wheat has been contracted for at \$1 per busbel: oats, some lots at 30c, though slow, and farmers will probably sell at 20 and 25c, before Fall.

"Grass is good: we see the cutters actively at work large fields. The average here will be as good as

in large fields. The average here will be as good as in any portion of the State, although it is not so much of a grass section as in the Scioto Valley.

Corn is looking well, and we may say safely we will have an excellent crop. It is tailer now than it ever cets to be in New-York, and stands waving finely over

hundreds and thousands of acres.

"Laboring hands are plenty at \$1 per day for harvesting, and many engage in grass-cutting at 75 cents.

"What a contrast is there between the thirving, fertile West and the dry, pinched-up appearance of portions of the East in which we have traveled! ortions of the East in which we have travelous;
"We have land in our valleys that has borne corn for forty years in succession, and the present crop tooks as rank and healthy as we think it could have looked.

"Business of all kinds is taking a lively turn in all places of the West.

D. L. Etr.

The accounts from this State continue of the same gloomy character. The Albany Evening Journal of

The wheat and rye, cut and uncut, are more or "The wheat and rye, cut and uncut, are more or less injuree by spreuting in the head, though not so badly as they are said to be West. Yesterday being pleasant some farmers were able to get their grain housed. Last night more rain fell, and to-day, although not rainy, the weather is still unsettled.

"We conversed with a gentleman who spent yesterday in Generee County. The wheat there, though soaked ty the rains, has not sprouded to any injurious extent. A specimen which he brought with him comparts favorably with those we have seen from other

extent. A specimen which he brought with him com-parts favorably with those we have seen from other parts of the State. He thinks forty-eight hours of good weather would enable farmers to safely get in the crop, which is more valuable than any other ever harvested in the county."

Extract from a letter from Lyons, Wayne County,

dated July 27: From all we can learn we very much fear that the

wheat you will get from Wayne County will be con-

Extract from a letter from Oswego dated July 26: "The present rainy and hot weather will use up the wheat crops in this State, Canada and most of Michigan if it con inurs such longer. Wisconsin will also suffer bacly from the same cause."

This storm has been a most destructive one to

Michigar.

"The crop would have been the largest ever raised in the State. It had passed through all the victoriudes to which the great statle is subject, and was ripe for the sickle. At the last moment, when the prize was almost within grasp, it is snatched from the gathering hand.

"Fortunately, the wheat-growing States south of us have their crops secure, so that, however great the failure in Michigan, the country will not be without

The Toledo Blade, July 26, says:

"A constant succession of rain storms in this lati-tude have interfered to prevent the consummation of the harvest. One hundred miles south of us the crops the harvest. One hundred miles soura of as the crops were secured, but these untoward storms took our farners in the midst of their labors.

"We were shown, vesterilly, heads taken from fields of standing wheat, in which nearly every kernel was sprouting. Much wheat stands out in the fields in shocks; much remains mocut. A small proportion is entirely protected. We now speak of this vicinity."

In this City the rain still continues. Now-Monday evening-a smart shower is falling, and it has been clessy and damp all day.

PROGRASS OF PROHIBITION.

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the American Temperance Union has just been issued from the press. It is a valuable and encouraging statement of the progress of the Temperance reformation, set forth in terse and vigorous language. We make a few ex-

PROBLETTION IS THE UNITED STATES.

Not four years have elapsed since, under the influence of this reforming power, a single State in this Republic resolved to be no longer accessory in her customs and pursuits to the ruis, for both works, of thousands of her citizens. She commesced a revolution which should benish drupkenness, idleness, waste, domestic strife, want, crime, and 'make all things new.' She was a star in the East, bringing tidings of great joy. What she was doing for herself was needed by others. Hearts were touched: happulses excited. Twelve States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermott, Connectiont, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Obio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, lowa—embracing twelve millions of freemen, have caught the inspiration, followed in her wake, burst the chains by which they were bound, and are now flinging back, one to the other, like the thunder in the Alps, peals of joy.

which they were bound, and are now infiguing back, one to the other, like the thunder in the Alpa, peals of joy.

"From peak to peak, the ratifing crass ameng, Leaps the live thunder—not from ore lone cloud, But every meantain now bath found a tongue, And Jura alsawers from her misty shroad, Back to the joyous Alpa that call to her sloud!!"

At our lest anniversary, we were sitting disconsolate amid disappointed hopes and blasted expectations. After vast labor and a great expenditure of time and money, we had brought this, the most important State in the nation, to adopt, in her legislation, the Prohibitory Law of Maine: but, in the moment of our joy, we were sent back by the veto of the Governor to yield up the conflict in despair, or renew it with increased energy, confident of final victory. At that moment Connecticut, on the East, which had been for two enturies and avoring to regulate the traffic renounced the whole license system, and by a vote of 14s to 61 in the House, and 18 to 1 in the Senate, adopted the system of entire Prehibition; to go into operation on the 1st of August. Soon after, Michigan at the West, rallied for a new conflict for protection. She had once, in 1850, adopted a Prohibitory Law by submission to the people. But her Supreme Court were divided upon the constitutionality of the act, and it became inoperative. But the people railing at the polls in the Fall elections, and sent a Legislature to the Capitel which at once passed the bill in a constitutional manner, and, by the prompt signature of the Governor, it become the law of the State. Almost at the same time, tidings reached us of a glorious decision by the people of Indiana. Wearied and indignant at the ernor, it becsme the law of the State. Almost at the same time, tidings reached us of a glorious decision by the people of Indiana. Wearied and indignant at the ravages of the rom-shop, they, too, placed a Governor in the chair and a Legislature in the public halls, who would neither spare nor have pity upon the destroyer. On the 8th of February, the Legislature did ther great work by a majority which admitted no hope of a repeal. The result was announced in the capital by discharge of cannon. The bells of the churches pealed for an hour. All countenances were radiant with joy, and at night the city was illuminated. On the 12th of June she will be free from the scourge.

Illinois, magnificent in her domain and railroads,

June she will be free from the scourge.

Illinois, magnificent in her domain and railroads, early resolved, too, that her noble prairies should not be dotted all over with groggeries, and her soit of fatners covered with sots; and a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law passed her Legislature on the 16th February, which was signed by the Governor, and sent to the people for their railication on the first Monday of June." Foremost, a few years since, in declaring the traffic a nuisance, lows came easily into the law of Prohibition, and on the 12th of April she sanctioned and configured, by a propriatr yere, the law of her and confirmed, by a popular vote, the law of her neighbors, thus leaving no place in the four great free States of the West for the viper to nestle in. Tidings of these movements rolling backwards over the mountains, gave a new inspiration to the older States. Ohio had passed a law, not equal in extent and stringency to the Maine Law, yet destructive to all sales of arrient spirits to be drank on the premises. A single Judge ventured the opinion that the law was in violation of the Constitution, but he retired from the bench, and his associates, when the case came before the Supreme Court, unanimously reversed his decision, and declared the law constitutional; and through non-sual energy in her civil administration, the retail spirit sual energy in her civil administration, the retail spirit trade is nearly annihilated. Little Delaware, equal to the largest State in the Union in the United States Senate, early resolved to be behind none in moral tower. With promptness she passed, on the 20th of February, the Prohibitory Law, and became the Dirigo State of the South. The vast State of Pennsylvania, slow but sure, has made many advances toward the great prize, and yet often retrograding and disappointing, at length, after hope was abandoned, her Legislature suddenly closed every tavern, bar, dram shop and beer-house in the State, by forbidding all sale of intoxicating liquor to be drank on the premises—a law short and simple, but of power in execution. In Newshort and simple, but of power in execution. In New-Jersey, the friends of prohibition labored hard and long, but were destined to lose the rich boon by a sin-gle vote in her Senate, and at a moment, too, when, of all others, she most needed protection against sister States in all her borders.

States in all her borders.

The other States possessed of the law—have they gone backward, weary of fanaticism and tyranny? New recognition of their ballot-bexes; and Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont, each learning by experience what was needed for perfecting the work, have made new enactments of a more stringent character, and put the question of repeal we trust, at rest, while the sun and moon shall endure.

shall endure.

And now what shall the Committee say of the State
of New-York, with its fifty million of capital invested
in the traffic? Has she listened to the cry of her distillers and brewers, and merchant princes, "By this
"craft we have our wenith! Great is our commer"cial emporium, and we must be left to fatten on the
"tears and blood of suffering rollions!" Has she trare and blood of suffering millions? Has she smid all these movements, sat quietly down under the veto of Gov. Horatio Seymour? No! No! The year passed has been one of mighty struggle and glorious victory. At the Auburn State Temperance Convention a genilegian was nominated for the Gubernatorial Chair, in whom the friends of prohibition had become acting configures as one who, if Providence the most entire confidence as one who, if Providence favored them, would give the law. At the autumnal election, an Assembly was chosen, securing a two-third vote. But the election of a chief magistrate, a third vote. But the election of a classification divided their hidden and mysterious cembination divided their forces, and for a moment spread the pall of death. But, like the sun from an eclipse, the Maine law principle burst into light; and Myron H. Clark was declared Governor of the State. In his opening Meaning the defined his position, and commended to the clared Governor of the State. In his opening Measurge he defined his position, and commended to the Legislature the Prohibitory Law. But every step of progress was contested, until having passed both House of the Legislature by large majorities, it received on the 3th of April, the sanction of the Governor, and became the law of the State. In New-Hampshire, on the north, the election results assure us of the entire reign of the prohibitory principle all over New-England. And in Wisconsin, at the West, twice have the Legislature adopted the law, which has twice been vetoed by him who fills the Governor's chair. Thirteen States, with two more at the door, now have renounced their great idol and secured protection from its bloody sway; and 12,324,930 of the free citizens of this great Republic, may sit under the shadow of a Maine law; while others are hastening from the scorching heat of alcholic fires to drink of its cooling waters. its cooling waters. Such are the jubilant utterances of the leading men

of the American Temperance Union. And who are these men? Let the reader note a few of the names of the officers only, and compare them mentally and morally with the great lights among the opponents of Rum Restriction; we think be will find no difficulty in deciding which side lies the moral weight. The Presi-

*Defeated by the popular vote.

dent of the Union is Reuben Hyde Walworth, Ex-Chan cellor of the State of New-York. Among the Vice-Presidents are Theodore Frelingbuysen, Chanceller of New-Jersey: John Savage, Ex-Chief Justice of New-York; Thomas S. Williams, Chief Justice of Connecticut; our rather eminent legal authorities to be engaged in rejoicing over the adoption of unconstitutional laws;) the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher of Boston; the Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin of Penesylvania, are also among the Vice-Presidents; and on the Executive Committee, principally residents of this City, we notice Anson G-Phelps, William E. Dodge, William Curtis Noyes, John D. Hurlbut, Henry A. Chitrensien Theodore McNamee, Thomas Denny, and of our Clergy, Bishop Janes, the Rev. Dr. William R. Williams, the Rev. Dr. Stephen H Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, and the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. It is not necessary to add a word of comment.

PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

Still deeper and more poisonous are the fountains of intemperatore in Great Britain than its our country; while its effects there—in brutalizing the masses, corrupting the nobility, weakening the bone and sinew of the country, and sweeping off once powerful armies, now in conflict with the hardy sons of the North—are most appalling. From recent Pauliamentary returns, as less than except, five millions the internal and all of the sevents of the strain are appalled. no less than seventy five millions sterling are actually expended upon intexicating drinks—enriching the brewers and distillers, but sucking out the life-blood of brewers and distillers, but sucking out the life-blood of the nation. Philanthropists and patriots weep over it, but what can the Government do! It needs and must have the excise to sustain its armies and maintain its very existence. Two millions steriffs are paid by two breweries alone. Here wisest sates are see the evil but while gold is needed they see no remedy. The United Kingdom Aliance, the National Temperance Society and the Scottish League are, however, making a powerful impression in favor of an entire abolition of the liquor traffic. The Alliance, established in Mar obester in 1853, of which the Committee gave a full report the last year, has now a General Council of several hundred members, a staff of able lecturers, a weekly organ, and auxiliaries of able lecturers, a weekly organ, and auxiliaries planted in the principal towns and cities. The National Society has continued its fruitful work in tracta and periodicals, and made a noble and successful effort to 2 and from 6 to 9 P. M.) from the desceration of the beer shops. The Scottish League, established at I to 2 and from 6 to 9 P. M.) from the desceration of the beer shops. The Scottish League, established at Glas ow has exerted a blessed influence over the whole king dom. With 309 auxiliaries and its 4,800 members, 1,200 public lectures, and an issue during the year of ten millions and a half pages, it is akcody in prospect of a speedy and full triumpa. More of the ministers of Scotland are enrolled in the cause than of England, and its rescue of the entire Sabbath is now a trophy of Temperance on which the world may well gaze with admiration. The committals to prison have decreased from 625 in 1832 to 309 in 1835. The influence is felt not only on the Sabbath, but on Saturday and Monday. The consumption of spirits has falled off during the nine months previous to February 19, 1835, by 583 633 gallons. Many distinguished gentlement and noblemen have enlisted in the cause of Temperance and The North British Review, Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, Chambers's Journal, The Leads Mercury, and several other periodicals, have inserted able articles favorable to the introduction of a Maino Law throughout her Majesty's dominions. And although in Ireland the great effects of Father Mathew's labors have passed away, and there is a sad resurrection of drinking habits, yet there are men there who stand firm for the cause, and his name can never he forgottee. In the North, movements for the suppression of distillation and the establishment of a Maine Law have met with good success. Mr. John 15. Googh is still continuing wherever he goes, to a tracter ereat crowds from all classes to hear his eloquent. a Maine Law have met with good success. Mr. John B. Gough is still continuing wherever he goes, to attract great crowds from all classes to hear his elequent advocacy of the cause. In England, Scotland and Ireland his great labors have been highly appreciated and rewarded. As rapidly as could have been expected, and perhaps as is to be desired, is the prohibitory principle advancing in Great Britain; and soon as it can be made clear to the minds of her statesmen that, under it. America is rising to be the strong nation of the world, and, without it, Great Britain will sink and perish in loathsome corruption, the cutire kingdom, by an act of Partiament and the assent of the Queen, will be rid of the accholic curse.

New Branswick, Nova Scotia, and the Canadas are

New Branswick, Nova Scotia, and the Canadas are sharing largely in the spirit and work of reform. In advance of eny of our States, the Province of New-Branswick has passed a law prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors into her ports. It received a vote of 21 to 17 in her Assembly, and passed the other Hone without debate—to go into operation on the 1st of January next. But the opposition have invoked against it the royal prerogative and the violence of party politics; yet the traffic is doomed, sooner or later, to an utter extermination. In Nova Scotia, also, a Prohibitory bill passed the Assembly by 22 to 19; but was lost in the Legislative Council. In the Canadian Parliament, the principle from year to year, finds increased support amid violent resistance. The people of Canada are more and more clamorous for the law; while the few connected with men high in Church and State, in the parent country, believe that their dignity and authority would be compromised by any concession.

Distant parts of the world-Liberia, California, Aus-Distant parts of the world—Liberia, California, Australit—are rejoicing in this new development of power against one of the greatest evils of humanity. Liberia has ever owed much of her strength to her entire exclusion of the traffic in intoxicating liquor. Without attracting special notice, she has been from the beginning a Maine Law State, and none have questioned her constitutional right to abridge natural rights and cut off a trade common to the world, though one which might have there been lucrative beyond all others. At the Cape of Good Hope, and among the Zulus, and wherever the Missionary has planted his fect upon African shores, temperance societies have existed for good. At the British presidences of Bomexisted for good. At the British presidences of Bom-hay and Madras, in India, a slow, but steady, progress is reported. The Repository at Bombay, and The South India Journal, and The Youth's Journal at Madras, monthly publications, bear testimony to the ability, faithfulness, and zeal of devoted friends of the Madras, monthly publications, bear testimony to the ability, faithfulness, and zeal of devoted friends of the cause. The license given by Government to the toddy and arrack shops, is met with the greatest indignation and fear by the native population, and gives rise to many combinations for its defeat. Two able and beloved American missionaries in India, the Rev. Drs. Scudder and Poor, after having struggled forty years against intemperance and the powers of darkness, rest from their labors. New hope was kindled in their breasts as they heard of the Maine Law in America. The cutive prohibition of the exportation of intoxicating drinks from America to beathen lands, was long viewed by them and other heralds of the cross as casential to the conversion of the world; and, as they contemplated its day as not far off, they were glad. Australia, mad upon her idols, greedy of gold, and more greedy and infatuated in animalism and intemperance, has received powerful checks in temperance organizations at Syduey, Melbourne and Adelaide. The Chief Justice of the Province is one of the most deciced and able advocates of the principle of entire prohibition now in the world. Temperance is still the law of the Sandwich Islands; their immense churches are gathered and established on strict abstinence principles; but there is drunkenness in the ports, and temperance forms a less prominent place in reports than in former periods. As the Islands increase in foreign pepulation, the barriers to söstinence and virtue will he broken down. In California the Sons of Temperance have strongly planted themselves, and the pleasure in a new country should be granted, is met with firm resistance by those who know the importance of a good foundation for the rising State. Our American tribes are feeling more and more the benefit and the power of the law of Gen. Jackson's Administration in 18:14, interdicting and forbidden the introduction of all ardeut spirits into the Indian country. The Chostaws and dieting and forbidden the introduction of all ardent spirits into the Indian country. The Choctaws and other nations have become also alaw unto themselves; and the Indian nation can now point the finger of hame at many of the civilized and Christian States.

hame at many of the civilized and Christian States.

The northern pations of Europe, immolated in war, are destined, it is feared, to sink deep in all that degrades humanity. The bottle it is rumored is destroying more lives at the Crimea than the builet or the word. Throughout Russia drankenness is systematically promoted to secure vast revenues to the government. A temperate monarch sways the scepter over Sweden and Norway, and distillation there is held in check. The Societies of Holland and Germany are less influential than in former periods; while in France a far wider scope is given to the use of strong wines and transides. Travelers no longer praise her as a nation without intemperance. tion without intemperance.

This bird's eye view of the nations is all that can God and take courage.

FROM FORT PIERRE AND THE UPPER MISSOURL.—
The latest information received at this place from Fort Pierre and Upper Missouri is contained in a letter from Maj. Cummings, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated June 36th, 1855. In it he states that he found the Indian tribes along the Missouri—the Mandans, Grovouters and others—perfectly quiet. Of the Sioux, we are it formed that these bands which frequent this stream, the principal ones of which are styled the Yauctons, manifest the most friendly and pacific feelings, and declare that they have no wisk to take any part in the hestilities of the Sioux of the Platte. Maj. C. was at last dates making his preparations for proceeding to the Blackfoot nation, there to hold a council with the hostile bands of that tribe; and he entertains no doubt that he will be able to effect an adjustment of all difference, and restore amicable relations between them and the traders. [Missouri Dem., July 27, FROM FORT PIERRE AND THE UPPER MISSOURI.